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STAAS & HALSEY LLP
SUITE 700
1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

EXAMINER

ORTIZ, BELIX M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2164

DATE MAILED: 11/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/026,458

Applicant(s)

AKAZAWA ET AL.

Examiner

Belix M. Ortiz

Art Unit

2164

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

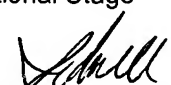
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.


SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. In response to communications files on 19-July-2004, claims 1-13 are amended per applicant's request and new claims 14-25 are added. Therefore, claims 1-25 are presently pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. "HP title" is not disclosed on the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

Art Unit: 2164

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 14-16, 18-20, and 22-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Otobe (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0010599).

As to claim 14, Otobe teaches a disclosing method for disclosing browsable information stored in a central apparatus in response to a request from a terminal apparatus (see paragraphs 99 and 204), comprising:

accepting headline information, authorized user information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see paragraphs 1-2 and 6);

registering the accepted headline information and the authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see paragraph 22);
and

extracting the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information (see paragraphs 21 and 22).

As to claim 15, Otobe teaches the disclosing method further generating a document containing a hyperlink made up of the extracted headline information and storage location information (see paragraph 25).

As to claim 16, Otobe teaches wherein the accepting accepts limitation information limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request is sent though a communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see paragraph 1).

As to claim 18, Otobe teaches a computer-readable storage storing a program for controlling a computer to perform disclosing browsable information stored in a central apparatus in response to a request from a terminal apparatus (see paragraph 1, 64, and 99), by:

accepting headline information, authorized user information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see paragraph 6);

registering the accepted headline information and the authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see paragraph 5);
and

extracting the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information (see paragraphs 21 and 22).

As to claim 19, Otobe teaches the computer-readable storage storing a program for controlling a computer by further generating a document containing a

hyperlink made up of the extracted headline information and storage location information (see paragraph 25).

As to claim 20, Otobe teaches wherein the accepting accepts limitation information limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request is sent though a communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see paragraph 1).

As to claim 22, Otobe teaches a central apparatus for disclosing browsable information in response to a request (see paragraph 20), comprising:

a memory storing the browsable information (see paragraph 1 and 20); and
a processor connectable to the memory (see paragraphs 20 and 22),
wherein the processor accepts headline information, authorized user information, and storage location information of the browsable information, registers the accepted headline information and the authorized user information in association with the storage location information, and extracts the headline information and the storage location information based on identification information and the registered authorized user information (see paragraph 6).

As to claim 23, Otobe teaches wherein the processor further generates a document containing a hyperlink made up of the extracted headline information and storage location information (see paragraph 25).

As to claim 24, Otobe teaches wherein the processor accepts limitation information limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request is sent through a communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see paragraph 1).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-2 and 4-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Otobe (U.S. publication 2004/0010599) in view of Iwayama et al. (U.S. publication ²⁰⁰²~~200~~/0120503).

2A

As to claim 1, Otobe teaches a disclosing method for disclosing browsable information stored in a central apparatus in response to a request sent from a terminal apparatus connected to the central apparatus through a communication network (see page 1, paragraph 1; and page 5, paragraph 64), comprising steps of:

accepting headline information of the browsable information, authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see page 1, paragraph 6);

registering the accepted headline information and the authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see page 1, paragraph 5);

receiving identification information for identifying a user, which identification information is sent from the terminal apparatus to the central apparatus (see page 2, paragraph 21 and page 2, paragraph 22); and

transmitting the generated document to the terminal apparatus (see page 2, paragraph 22).

Otobe does not teach extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location

is defined.

Iwayama et al. teaches advertising method and advertising device (see abstract), in which he teaches extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information (see abstract); and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined (see abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe to include

extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe by the teaching of Iwayama et al., because extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 2, Otobe as modified teaches wherein:

the accepting further accepts limitation information limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request is sent through the communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Otobe, page 1, paragraph 1);

the registering step registers the accepted headline information, limitation information, and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see Otobe, page 2, paragraph 22); and

the extracting extracts the HP title and the URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information, the registered authorized user information, and the limitation information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network (see Iwayama et al., abstract).

As to claim 4, Otobe teaches a disclosing system for disclosing browsable information (see page 8, paragraph 99), comprising:

a central apparatus in which the browsable information is stored (see page 2, paragraph 20); and

a terminal apparatus, which is connected to the central apparatus through a communication network, for sending a request to said central apparatus (see page 1, paragraph 1 and page 5, paragraph 64),

wherein the central apparatus includes a processor (see page 2, paragraph 22 and page 6, paragraph 70) capable of performing operations of:

accepting headline information of the browsable information, authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see page 1, paragraph 6);

registering the accepted headline information and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see page 1, paragraph 5);

receiving identification information for identifying a user, which identification information is sent from the terminal apparatus to the central apparatus (see page 2, paragraph 21 and page 2, paragraph 22); and

transmitting the generated document to the terminal apparatus (see page 2, paragraph 22).

Otobe does not teach extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined.

Iwayama et al. teaches advertising method and advertising device (see abstract), in which he teaches extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information (see abstract); and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined (see abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe to include

extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe by the teaching of Iwayama et al., because extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage

location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 5, Otobe as modified teaches wherein:

the accepting operation accepts limitation information limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request is sent through the communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Otobe, page 1, paragraph 1);

the registering registers the accepted headline information, limitation information, and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see Otobe, page 2, paragraph 22); and

the extracting operation extracts the HP title and the URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information and limitation information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network (see Iwayama et al. abstract).

As to claim 6, Otobe teaches a central apparatus, in which browsable information is stored, for disclosing said browsable information in response to a request sent from outside (see page 1, paragraph 1 and page 5, paragraph 64), comprising:

a processor, the processor (see page 1, paragraph 1 and page 5, paragraph 64) capable of performing operations of:

accepting headline information of the browsable information, authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see page 1, paragraph 6);

registering the accepted headline information and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see page 1, paragraph 5);

receiving identification information for identifying a user, which identification information is sent from outside (see page 2, paragraph 21 and page 2, paragraph 22); and

transmitting the generated document to the outside (see page 2, paragraph 22).

Otobe does not teach extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined.

Iwayama et al. teaches advertising method and advertising device (see abstract), in which he teaches extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information (see abstract); and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined (see abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe to include

extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe by the teaching of Iwayama et al., because extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage

location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 7, Otobe as modified teaches wherein:

the accepting accepts limitation information for limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request from the outside is sent through the communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Otobe, page 1, paragraph 1);

the registering registers the accepted headline information, limitation information, and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see Otobe, page 2, paragraph 22); and

the extracting extracts the Hp title and a URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information, the registered authorized user information, and the limitation information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network (see Iwayama et al., abstract).

As to claim 8, Otobe teaches a computer memory product, in which browsable information is stored and a computer program for disclosing said browsable information is recorded in response to a request sent from outside, the computer memory product (see abstract; page 1, paragraph 1, and page 2, paragraph 20) comprising steps of:

causing a computer to accept headline information of the browsable information, authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see page 1, paragraph 6);

causing the computer to register the accepted headline information and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see page 1, paragraph 5);

causing the computer to receive identification information for identifying a user, the identification information is transmitted from outside (see page 2, paragraph 21 and page 2, paragraph 22); and

causing the computer to transmit the generated document to the outside (see page 2, paragraph 22).

Otobe does not teach causing the computer to extract an HP title and a URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information;

causing the computer to generate a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title, wherein the hyperlink to the extracted URL of an individual storage location is defined.

Iwayama et al. teaches advertising method and advertising device (see abstract), in which he teaches causing the computer to extract an HP title and a URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information (see abstract);

causing the computer to generate a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title, wherein the hyperlink to the extracted URL of an individual storage location is defined (see abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe to include

causing the computer to extract an HP title and a URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

causing the computer to generate a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title, wherein the hyperlink to the extracted URL of an individual storage location is defined.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe by the teaching of Iwayama et al., because causing the computer to extract an HP title and a URL of

the individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

causing the computer to generate a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title, wherein the hyperlink to the extracted URL of an individual storage location is defined; would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 9, Otobe as modified teaches wherein:

the accepting causes the computer to further accept limitation information for limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request from the outside is sent through the communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Otobe, page 1, paragraph 1);

the registering causes the computer to register the accepted headline information, limitation information, and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see Otobe, page 2, paragraph 22); and

the extracting step causes the computer to extract the Hp title and a URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information, the registered authorized user information, and the limitation information when

the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network (see Iwayama et al., abstract).

As to claim 10, Otobe teaches a disclosing system for disclosing browsable information (see page 8, paragraph 99), comprising:

a central apparatus in which the browsable information is stored (see page 2, paragraph 20); and

a terminal apparatus, which is connected to the central apparatus through a communication network, for sending a request to said central apparatus (see page 1, paragraph 1 and page 5, paragraph 64), wherein the central apparatus includes:

acceptance means for accepting headline information of the browsable information, authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see page 1, paragraph 6);

registration means for registering the accepted headline information and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see page 1, paragraph 5);

means for receiving identification information for identifying a user, which identification information is sent from the terminal apparatus to the central apparatus (see page 2, paragraph 21 and page 2, paragraph 22); and

transmission means for transmitting the generated document to the terminal apparatus (see page 2, paragraph 22).

Otobe does not teach extraction means extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generation means for generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined.

Iwayama et al. teaches advertising method and advertising device (see abstract), in which he teaches extraction means extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information (see abstract); and

generation means for generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined (see abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe to include

extraction means extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generation means for generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe by the teaching of Iwayama et al, because extraction means extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generation means for generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 11, Otobe as modified teaches wherein:

the acceptance means accepts limitation information for limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request is sent through the communication network or through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see Otobe, page 1, paragraph 1);

the registration means registers the accepted headline information, limitation information, and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see Otobe, page 2, paragraph 22); and

the extraction means extracts the HP title and the URL of the individual storage location information based on the received identification information, and the registered authorized user information and limitation information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network (see Iwayama et al., abstract).

As to claim 12, Otobe teaches a central apparatus, in which browsable information is stored, for disclosing said browsable information in response to a request sent from outside (see page 1, paragraph 1 and page 5, paragraph 64), comprising:

a processor, the central apparatus capable of performing operations of acceptance means for accepting headline information of the browsable information, authorized user information of a user authorized to browse the browsable information, and storage location information of the browsable information (see page 1, paragraph 6);

registration means for registering the accepted headline information and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see page 1, paragraph 6);

means for receiving identification information for identifying a user, which identification information is sent from outside (see page 2, paragraph 21 and page 2, paragraph 22); and

transmission means for transmitting the generated document to the outside (see page 2, paragraph 22).

Otobe does not teach extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined.

Iwayama et al. teaches advertising method and advertising device (see abstract), in which he teaches extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information (see abstract); and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined (see abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe to include

extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location is defined.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe by the teaching of Iwayama et al, because extracting an HP title and a URL of an individual storage location based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information; and

generating a document containing a hyperlink including the extracted HP title wherein hyperlink to the extracted URL of the individual storage location

is defined, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 13, Otobe as modified teaches wherein:

the acceptance means accepts limitation information for limiting browsing of the browsable information according to whether the request from the outside is sent through the communication network or through an auxiliary communication

network different from said communication network (see Otobe, page 1, paragraph 1);

the registration means registers the accepted headline information, limitation information, and authorized user information in association with the storage location information (see Otobe, page2, paragraph 22); and

the extraction means extracts the HP title and the URL of the individual storage location based on the received identification information, the registered authorized user information, and the limitation information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network (see Iwayama et al., abstract).

8. Claims 3, 17, 21, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Otobe (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0010599) in view of Buckland (U.S. patent 5,999,971).

As to claim 3, Otobe does not teach wherein:

the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through the communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network;

the registering registers the accepted headline information and the authorized user information items in association with the first and the second storage location information; and

the extracting extracts the HP title and a first URL of the individual storage location, for which the first URL of the individual storage location is set, based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information when the request is sent through the communication network, and, extracts the HP title and a second URL of the individual storage location, for which the second URL of the individual, storage location is set, based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network.

Buckland, teaches apparatus and method for identifying clients accessing network sites (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein:

the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through the communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see figure 2, characters "200 and 202" and column 5, lines 37-55);

the registering registers the accepted headline information and the authorized user information items in association with the first and the second storage location information (see figure 3, characters "314"); and

the extracting extracts the HP title and a first URL of the individual storage location, for which the first URL of the individual storage location is set, based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information when the request is sent through the communication network, and, extracts the HP title and a second URL of the individual storage location, for which the second URL of the individual, storage location is set, based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network (see figure 6, characters "602" and column 10, lines 1-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe to include wherein:

the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through the communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network;

the registering registers the accepted headline information and the authorized user information items in association with the first and the second storage location information; and

the extracting extracts the HP title and a first URL of the individual storage location, for which the first URL of the individual storage location is set, based on

the received identification information and the registered authorized user information when the request is sent through the communication network, and, extracts the HP title and a second URL of the individual storage location, for which the second URL of the individual, storage location is set, based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe by the teaching of Buckland, because wherein:

the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through the communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network;

the registering registers the accepted headline information and the authorized user information items in association with the first and the second storage location information; and

the extracting extracts the HP title and a first URL of the individual storage location, for which the first URL of the individual storage location is set, based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information when the request is sent through the communication network, and, extracts the HP title and a second URL of the individual storage location, for

which the second URL of the individual, storage location is set, based on the received identification information and the registered authorized user information when the request is sent through the auxiliary communication network, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 17, Otobe does not teach wherein the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network.

Buckland, teaches apparatus and method for identifying clients accessing network sites (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see figure 2, characters "200 and 202" and column 5, lines 37-55);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe to include wherein the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe by the teaching of Buckland, because wherein the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 21, Otobe does not teach wherein the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication network and the second storage location

information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network.

Buckland, teaches apparatus and method for identifying clients accessing network sites (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see figure 2, characters "200 and 202" and column 5, lines 37-55);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe to include wherein the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe by the teaching of Buckland, because wherein the accepting accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary

communication network different from said communication network, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

As to claim 25, Otobe does not teach wherein the processor accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network.

Buckland, teaches apparatus and method for identifying clients accessing network sites (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the processor accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network (see figure 2, characters "200 and 202" and column 5, lines 37-55);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe to include wherein the processor accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication

network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Otobe by the teaching of Buckland, because wherein the processor accepts first storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through a communication network and the second storage location information corresponding to a case where the request is accepted through an auxiliary communication network different from said communication network, would enable the disclosing method to be more secure, because disclosing two types of browser information, one that has information open to the public and another that is kept secret from the public, provides the mechanism for the right user to access that information.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed 19-July-2004 with respect to the rejected claims in view of the cited references have been fully considered but they are not found persuasive:

In response to applicants' arguments that Otobe "does not teach extracting a HP title and a URL of an individual storage location", the arguments have been fully considered but are not deemed persuasive, because Iwayama et

al. teaches "This advertising information includes an advertisement icon and a hyperlink to an URL for details providing detailed advertising information. The advertising server 1 correlates advertising information it has received with the designated advertisement URL and stores this in an advertising DB 11. In advertising broadcast process, the following steps are conducted: (1) browse URL process, in which the URL for Web content being displayed at a user terminal 2b is sent to the advertising server 1; (2) advertising extract process, in which advertising corresponding to the browse URL is extracted from the advertising DB 11; and (3) advertising display process, in which an advertisement is sent from the advertising server 1 to a user terminal 2a, and the advertisement is displayed at the user terminal 2a", (see Iwayama et al., abstract).

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory

Art Unit: 2164

period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Belix M. Ortiz whose telephone number is 571-272-4081. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on 571-272-4083. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

bmo

November 9, 2004



SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER